

Shipping Steamers.**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| S.S. "HONAY," | 2,361 tons | Captain H. D. Jones |
| "POWAN," | 2,318 | W. A. Valentine |
| "FATSHAN," | 2,260 | C. V. Lloyd |
| "KINSHAN," | 5,991 | B. Branch |
| "HEUNGSHAN," | 1,198 | R. D. Thomas |

Departure from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5.30 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

| | | |
|---|------------------|------------------------------|
| S.S. "SUI-AN," | 1,651 tons | Captain E. H. Grainger |
| "SUI-TAI," | 1,651 | G. F. Morrison |
| Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF. | | |
| On Sunday, Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M. | | |
| The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf. | | |
| Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. | | |

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

| | | |
|---|----------------|-------------------------|
| S.S. "LUNGSHAN," | 219 tons | Captain T. Hamlin |
| Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7.30 A.M. | | |
| Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 A.M. | | |

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| S.S. "SAINAM," | 58 tons | Cap't J. Wilcox (Laid up.) |
| "NANNING," | 569 | Mackinnon |

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 3 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

OF THE
COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDIES-ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| S.S. "PAUL BEAU," | 1,900 tons, 14 knots. |
| S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," | 1,900 tons, 14 knots. |

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine. The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station). Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co. For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI." SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 5 DAYS. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip.....\$30. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity. For further information, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO. HONGKONG

Hongkong, 6th October, 1906.

[14]

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all the Neutral India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 372.
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1907.

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN.
THE LATEST METHOD
of the
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1907.

Tsin Ting.
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.
STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AQUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES
Constitution Fee.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1907.

[61]

Intimation.**THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.****NO. 1 DOCK.**

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

NO. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 36.5 ft. Time to pump out, 8 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent pattern for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I., and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1907.

AMERICAN TRADE IN CHINA.**HOW IT MAY BE INCREASED.**

Washington, D.C. Consul Mason Mitchell supplies the following information concerning the commerce of Chungking, a Chinese city of 300,000 population on the Yangtze river, about 1,000 miles from its mouth:

The year of 1905 was chronicled as the most disastrous since the port was opened to trade in 1893, and the year 1906, as far as the returns show, was fully as bad in trade as 1905. The high rate of exchange had much to do with this. One of the most conspicuous failures of 1906 was the suspension and closing of the new mint in course of construction, on which over 1,000,000 taels (\$750,000 gold) had been spent. Part of the machinery, purchased in Shanghai, of English and German type, was lost in the Yangtze river en route to Chungking. But a small part was installed in the partially completed buildings, and the balance remains outside unprotected from the elements.

Chungking has no direct trade with foreign countries, all exports being shipped to Shanghai; what their ultimate destination may be has not been learned. The produce of this district that find their way to American markets are mostly bristles, feathers, wool, skins, hides and yellow silk. Szechuan hides are well spoken of in foreign markets, but there is little demand for buffalo hides. For the past two years foreign piece goods and cotton yarn have proved disastrous to dealers here. The import of American kerosene oil is growing. It is estimated that 85,000 gallons were brought into Szechuan in 1906 against 81,000 in 1905.

The poppy harvest was considered a good one. The rice crop was the best of any in ten years. But little of this goes down the river to other provinces, being held here for future use.

It is utterly useless for American merchants to expect to introduce and sell goods by advertising or communicating with dealers here. Western China knows little or nothing of American products, nor do they care to be enlightened by illustrated advertisements. Rarely can anyone read or write English, and seldom is there anyone in a firm that can. Until the American manufacturer or dealer will send goods here with an agent to exploit them there is little chance of our goods gaining a foothold in this Western China market.—Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

MOSQUITO AND MALARIA.**NEW YORK'S FIGHT AGAINST THE PLAGUE.**

A protracted cold spring has brought with it one compensation to New York's inhabitants. The perennial plague of the mosquito is stayed awhile. So soon as the thermometer leaps to summer heat—usually before May is out—outdoor life in the suburbs loses much of its enjoyment through the torture inflicted by the swarms of insects that fill the air at dusk.

Behind this exemption of the mosquito's sting lurks a real peril. The insect is a disease carrier, and scientific observation has traced home to the poison injected by at least one of the mosquito's numerous species the prevalence of malaria.

Relentless war is now being waged upon the insect by the New York City's health authorities. As the result of five years' experimental observation and a practical field campaign, Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, has diminished the mosquito pest in one of the outlying districts of the city, and the method that has proved successful in Staten Island is to be gradually applied to other suffering suburbs on the north and east.

To the "Pall Mall Gazette's" representative, Dr. Doty explained how the clearance of the mosquito had been effected by the drainage of swamps. "Our fight with the mosquito," he said, "is practically pioneer work of its kind carried on under municipal control. In our laboratory here we kept specimens of water containing larvae taken from all sorts of receptacles about dwelling houses and from the salt water marshes, and conducted experiments for months with earth taken from the marshy soil. From these it became certain that for the extermination of the mosquito, whether the "salt water" kind or the "inland" or "freshwater" species, the best hope of success lay in the drainage of the stagnant water."

Up to now we have dug 350 miles of ditches in a system covering an area of 14 square miles of Staten Island. The result has been surprising. As the water left the boggy land dry, the propagation of the mosquito by the development of the eggs while the warm weather of the following year returned and the swamps were flooded was completely checked. The seaside resorts which previously, in summer had been unbearable on hot evenings were last year freed from the plague of mosquitoes, and the screening of windows and doors was found to be unnecessary in the houses of the populated districts of the island. This year we hope to show that by this means the pest of the mosquito may be so effectively diminished as to be a factor of no account in the propagation of disease and of comparatively little annoyance owing to the reduction of numbers.

"Incidentally, the drainage of the marshes has brought about the reclamation of the land. Previously a waste, and regarded as of no value, the ground is yielding crops of valuable hay, and factories employing hundreds of hands are being built on dry land, where the mosquito reigns supreme only two or three summers ago."

"The 'inland' mosquito differs from the 'salt-water' sort in that this insect is propagated by the hibernation of the winged insect itself, and not by its eggs. The mosquito, after the winter, comes from its hiding place in the house, and in warm weather may find suitable receptacles in cisterns, rainwater barrels, and discarded places. But diligent cleaning and proper sanitary conditions can reduce this danger to an imperceptible risk."

If you could account for the appearance of the mosquito, tell to the neighbors around London, or Blackheath and Deptford, etc., the doctor said the insects might have been introduced in the packing cases which come from the mosquito-infested marshes and taken across the ocean.

TO LET.

OFFICES at No. 14, DES VOLEX ROAD CENTRAL (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.). Apply to—

HOTEL HOTEL
Comptoirs Department,
Jardine Matheson & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1907.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 2, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon.
HOUSE No. 4, Rose Terrace, Kowloon,
from 1st August next.

Apply to—

COMPRODORI
Barreto & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE at
PRAVA EAST, near East Point.
Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1907.

TO LET.

HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE,
Kowloon.
Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

TO LET.

NO. 1, RIPON TERRACE

Intimation.

Powell's FURNITURE

MORNING ROOMS.
DINING ROOMS.
DRAWING ROOMS.
BED ROOMS.
BILLIARD ROOMS.
NURSERIES.

HOUSES FULLY FURNISHED.

For Durability
and Artistic Excellence
Powell's Furniture
is noted throughout the
East.

Prices, based simply and
solely on quality, the
only real basis, create
that

NEW STANDARD OF VALUE

for which

POWELL'S

ARE FAMOUS.

ESTIMATES
for
CLUBS,
OFFICES,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
FURNITURE.

FIRST FLOOR ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1907.

Public Company

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED, will be held at the Company's
Registered Office, St. George's Buildings,
Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the
13th day of July, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon,
when the abridged Resolution will be pro-
posed.

That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of
\$900,000 being part of the undivided profit
of the Company standing to the credit of
the Company's reserve fund and accordingly
that the same be distributed as a bonus
amongst the shareholders registered as
such in the Register of Shareholders of
the Company at the date of the passing of
this Resolution in proportion to the
shares held by them respectively and that
the General Managers be and they are
hereby authorised to distribute among the
shareholders the 21,000 unissued shares
in like proportion.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the
13th July, to SATURDAY, the 20th July, 1907,
both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [625]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW,

the 3rd July, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,
corner of Ice House Street;

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
JAPANESE CURIOS,
Comprising:-

BRASS AND BRONZES INCENSE BURNERS, VASES, ORNAMENTS, CARVED
IVORY FIGURES, SILK EMBROIDERIES, CUT-VELVET KAKEMONOS and
PICTURES, SILK-EMBROIDERED GREENS, TEA SETS, SILVER and CLO-
THING WARE, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:-As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1907. [622]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SUBSECTION NO. 3 OF SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 674, SECTION E OF INLAND LOT NO. 1026, THE REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION D OF INLAND LOT NO. 1024, SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 234, and SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 235, Together with the messuages, erections and buildings thereon known as No. 263, Queen Road, Central, Nos. 31 and 33, Queen's Road West, and No. 176, Wing Lok Street.

Will be sold by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE,
ON

FRIDAY,
the 5th July, 1907, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,
BY

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer,
at his Sales Rooms, in Duddell Street.
For further particulars and conditions of
sale, apply to-

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,
or
WILKINSON AND GRIST,
Solicitors.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907. [607]

For Sale.

THE HONGKONG STUDIO

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
TOP FLOOR

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS
ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1907. [644]

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERED
NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but with it comes a doctor's bill, and calling
the doctor's bill a "small price to pay" is
certainly silly, but without the knowledge
of one's own party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION,
a complete revolution has been wrought in the
department of medical science, whilst thousands have
been restored to health and happiness who for
years past have been merely dragging out a
miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1-A Sovereign
Remedy for all sorts of complaints, including
those of which die irremediable by laying the
foundation of structure and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3-A sovereign
remedy for all sorts of complaints, including
those of debility, stiffness and incapacity for
business or pleasure, loss of solitude, listlessness,
indistinct hearing in the head and brain, and
various complaints of the eyes, which is
curable by no other means.

THERAPION No. 4-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 5-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
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THERAPION No. 6-A sovereign
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and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
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THERAPION No. 7-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
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and arsenic and popularly known as
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THERAPION No. 8-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
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THERAPION No. 9-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
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and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
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THERAPION No. 10-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
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THERAPION No. 11-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 12-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 13-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 14-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 15-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 16-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 17-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 18-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 19-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 20-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 21-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 22-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 23-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 24-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 25-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 26-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 27-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 28-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 29-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 30-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 31-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 32-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 33-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 34-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 35-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 36-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 37-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 38-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 39-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic and popularly known as
"rheumatism." This preparation passes
the whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all nervous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 40-A sovereign
remedy and sovereign skin
eruptive, ulcerative, pain and swelling of the
joints, and all those complaints

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CLARET.

| | Per case 1 doz. 12s. 1 doz. 10s. | Per case 1 doz. 12s. 1 doz. 10s. |
|------------------------|--|--|
| ST. ESTEPHE | \$ 7.50 | \$ 8.50 |
| ST. JULIEN | 9.00 | 10.00 |
| LA ROSE | 12.00 | 13.00 |
| CHATEAU HAUT BRION | 18.00 | 20.00 |
| LARRIVET | — | — |
| CHATEAU MOUTON | 22.00 | 24.00 |
| D'ARMAILHACQ | — | — |
| CHATEAU PONTET CARNET | 25.00 | — |
| CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET | 30.00 | — |
| CHATEAU RUAZAN | 44.00 | — |
| CHATEAU LAFITE | 50.00 | — |

OUR DAIRIES, including the lowest-priced, are of exceptional value, and guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of milk.

CLARETS from the celebrated Chateaux above mentioned are too well known to connoisseurs to need comment, and we can confidently recommend them as mature and in fine condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1907.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1907

SINGAPORE DAIRIES.

For some time past, the Singapore newspaper have been engaged in the laudable duty of directing the attention of the Government to the conditions surrounding the milk trade of that Colony, and the danger which exists of engendering and disseminating the germs of disease unless vigorous measures are enforced to provide that adequate sanitary arrangements are observed.

Their severe comments on many cases of unsatisfactory precautions being taken to prevent the spread of disease have been now amply supported and corroborated by Professor Simpson, the expert who was engaged by the Government at much cost to investigate the sanitary conditions of the Colony and to suggest measures for their betterment.

In an important Blue Book which has been compiled on the subject by Professor Simpson he states in substance that while there is practically no tuberculosis among cattle in Singapore, with very few exceptions the conditions under which milk is supplied to the public are extremely bad, and are a source of danger to adults and children who consume the milk-unboiled. The distinguished writer, of course, comes into conflict with other authorities when he impliedly praises the virtues of boiled milk as a preventative of the propagation of germs, but that is beside the point in this case, which is specially concerned with the improvement of dairies generally. He states, according to one of our contemporaries in the South, that: "The milk trade in Singapore is conducted on two lines: (1) the dairyman supplies milk direct to customers; and (2) sells it by the quart to milk sellers, who then carry it round to the houses and retail it either per bottle or per pint. In the first instance, the cans and bottles are kept and washed in the dairy; in the other instance, which represents the bulk of the milk trade the bottles and cans are taken to the dairy by the milk sellers and kept cleaned, or rather should be kept clean by them at home. The bottles are carried in any dirty old cloth, or inside the milk cans and thus bathed in the milk." Certainly we have got beyond that rough and ready stage in Hongkong, where the larger dairies are the real purveyors of milk and where scrupulous attention is paid to every detail of the trade. It would serve no good purpose to dilate on the unfortunate conditions prevailing in certain of the quarters of the Singapore milk-sellers whose premises were visited by Professor Simpson. It is not a pleasant story he has to tell, and we are of the full belief that it would be impossible to discover similar objections to the

dairies of Hongkong. In the case of the two important European dairies where everything is done to ensure cleanliness and every possible means adopted to meet the most stringent requirements of the law, there can be no reason for cavil. And there is little or no reason to fancy that the native suppliers are behind the European firms in this respect. But it may be of interest to note the conclusions and recommendations of the Professor, and it will be noted that he cites Hongkong as an example to follow, at least in connection with the contravention of sanitary conditions. Professor Simpson contends that the imposition of small fines, even continuously, is inadequate to bring about the necessary reforms, as the dairymen find it usually more remunerative to pay the fines than to put their premises in proper order. The Municipality should have power to abolish the buffalo and cow sheds erected on low-lying and unsuitable ground, and all notices requiring structural alterations, and the premises to be placed in such a state as to all of them being cleaned sufficiently and drained; should be sent to the owner of the building or land on which the cattle sheds, and so forth, are erected, at the owner's expense. The keeping of milk cows or buffaloes without license should be prohibited, and anyone contravening the sanitary conditions endorsed on the license should be liable, as in Hongkong, to a heavy fine, and the forfeiture of all animals in respect to the keeping of which he had offended. The license should be an annual one; and it should not be granted unless the premises are to the satisfaction of the Health Officer. Finally, he suggests that possibly the most satisfactory method of dealing with the question would be to allow a private company, which is willing to erect a model dairy, under official supervision, to undertake the work, with assurance that, if it continues the business satisfactorily, the Hospitals and other Government Institutions would take their milk from it. By such an arrangement, a standard dairy could gradually be brought up to a similar standard. Practically the Professor gives a general commendation to the methods adopted in Hongkong and enforced by the Government to observe the law. That solitary cases of infringement occur now and then does not affect the main point, and it would indeed be a curious place which had no cases at any time of such minor infractions; but the good name of the European milk-sellers and the watchfulness exercised by and over the native retail houses are sufficient to secure a result which is eminently satisfactory. At all events, Professor Simpson is evidently not inclined to think that Hongkong has deteriorated in this particular respect, which is good news for everybody concerned.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE English mail of the 1st June was delivered in London on the 1st inst.

UNDER the auspices of the Hongkong Odd Volumes Society, Mr. D. Le Souef, director of the Melbourne Zoological Gardens, will deliver lecture at the Peak Hotel to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9.30 p.m.

THE Colonial Secretary has received the following communication from the Colonial Secretary at Colombo:—I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to inform you that the port of Hongkong has been declared a plague-infected port under the quarantining regulations in force in this Colony.

SECRETARY, aft has announced that he will leave the United States September 10 on the *Minnesota* for the Philippines and will arrive Hongkong about October 11. It is probable that an Army transport will be sent to Hongkong to take him to Manila, where he will remain about three weeks. It is announced Mr. Tait will not attempt to visit any portion of the islands outside of Manila. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Tait, his son Charles Tait, one of his secretaries and a messenger.

A LITTLE American boy at Manila named Leslie McGregor, nine years of age, took it into his head on 27th ult. to load a cartridge with powder and fine pebbles. The cartridge was an empty Krag Jorgenson. As soon as he had got the shell filled with powder and the fire stones well rammed in the youngster set a lighted match to it and with a loud bang it exploded, inflicting slight injuries in the leg, hands and breast. He was conveyed to the laboratory where his injuries were attended to.

"WHAT were you doing up there?" asked Inspector Warnock of a coolie who was arrested at four o'clock this morning by an Indian policeman on a charge of being a rogue and vagabond. The man was seen sliding down the water-spout of house No. 214, Queen's Road Central. "I saw a rat run across the road," coolly answered the coolie, "and I chased it. It ran up the spout and I followed it to kill it." Needless to say when he was taken before a magistrate he was convicted and sent to gaol on the charge.

THE Anglo-Spanish and Franco-Spanish agreements have been published. They take the form of a declaration of policy which is directed to the maintenance of the territorial status quo in the Mediterranean and that part of the Atlantic washing Europe and Africa, and the firm determination to preserve intact their rights over their insular and maritime possessions in those regions. Should the circumstances tend to alter the territorial status quo the powers concerned will communicate with a view to common action. —*Advertiser.*

KWANO, VICEROYALTY.

I. DEPARTURE OF H.E. CHOW FU.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Canton, 1st July. H.E. Viceroy Shum has been granted another ten days' leave by the Throne with orders to proceed to his new post without delay upon expiry. His resignation from the Liang Kwang Vicevroyalty has been again refused.

Although the Imperial Government has refused his resignation, Viceroy Shum still persists in not coming to Canton, and has now removed his residence from the Shanghai Foreign Bureau to a private house in the city. He has sent all the military offices, about sixty in number, who had intended to accompany H.E. to Canton for service, to the North to await other appointments.

As H.E. Viceroy Shum's departure from Shanghai is uncertain, H.E. Chow telegraphed to the central Government for the appointment of an official to take over charge, temporarily, of the premises to be placed in such a state as to all of them being cleaned sufficiently and drained; should be sent to the owner of the building or land on which the cattle sheds, and so forth, are erected, at the owner's expense. The keeping of milk cows or buffaloes without license should be prohibited, and anyone contravening the sanitary conditions endorsed on the license should be liable, as in Hongkong, to a heavy fine, and the forfeiture of all animals in respect to the keeping of which he had offended. The license should be an annual one; and it should not be granted unless the premises are to the satisfaction of the Health Officer. Finally, he suggests that possibly the most satisfactory method of dealing with the question would be to allow a private company, which is willing to erect a model dairy, under official supervision, to undertake the work, with assurance that, if it continues the business satisfactorily, the Hospitals and other Government Institutions would take their milk from it. By such an arrangement, a standard dairy could gradually be brought up to a similar standard. Practically the Professor gives a general commendation to the methods adopted in Hongkong and enforced by the Government to observe the law. That solitary cases of infringement occur now and then does not affect the main point, and it would indeed be a curious place which had no cases at any time of such minor infractions; but the good name of the European milk-sellers and the watchfulness exercised by and over the native retail houses are sufficient to secure a result which is eminently satisfactory. At all events, Professor Simpson is evidently not inclined to think that Hongkong has deteriorated in this particular respect, which is good news for everybody concerned.

JUDGESHIP.

The Provincial Judge Chu Show Yung of Kwangtung was appointed to exchange place with Provincial Judge Chang, Hau-sui of Ashui, but as no fixed date has been appointed for Chang's arrival, Chu petitioned H.E. Chow to appoint an official to temporarily relieve him, pending the arrival of Chang. H.E. Chow therefore appointed Taotai Kung Sun to take over the temporary duties; Kung will take over charge of office to-morrow.

TREASURERSHIP.

The newly appointed Provincial Examiner of Kwangtung, Ye, yesterday morning took over charge of the Provincial Treasurership, vice Treasurer Wu, appointed Viceroy pro tem.

EDUCATION.

A few days ago H.E. the Viceroy received a despatch from the Ministry of Education at Peking stating that, although preparatory schools have now been opened throughout the province, still there are many districts in which these schools are not yet opened, and requested H.E. to inquire and to report on the number of schools in each district. Upon receipt of this despatch the Viceroy instructed the Provincial Examiner to see that these preparatory schools are opened at whatever place where they do not exist and to see that all schools are duly registered at the Educational Bureau.

RICE SALES.

The amounts realised at the different rice disposal markets for the past two days were as follows:—27th ult. Eastern shed, \$3,100; Western shed \$2,240; Honan shed, \$1,270 and Wongsha shed, \$1,505; 28th ult. Eastern shed, \$2,900; Western shed, \$1,107; Wongsha shed \$1,270 and Honan shed \$1,370.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

As the account, etc., of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company have already been examined by the officials by order of H.E. Viceroy Chow, and everything has been found correct, the Company requested H.E. to issue a proclamation showing the accounts of the company so as to remove the disagreeable feelings animating different parties of shareholders. The other day, before his departure H.E. Chow issued a proclamation to that effect. The amounts of subscriptions collected on the first instalment of 20% of the capital is \$5,535,540 taels and the expenditure from the first moon of last year to the fourth moon of the present year is \$1,472,275 taels, leaving now a balance of \$5,023,275 taels.

ANTI-OPIUM CRUSADE.

On the 29th ult. a meeting was held in the Fong Lin Hospital for the purpose of making arrangements to receive opium smoking patients, when the prohibition of opium smoking and the closing of opium dens came into effect by the end of the 6th moon at the latest. There were present over two hundred persons at the meeting and Mr. Chan, Wai-po, the superintendent of the Hospital, was voted to the chair. Among those present were also some local officials. The proposals of the Hospital for the admittance of opium smoking patients and the distribution of anti-opium pills has been unanimously approved of.

THE hon. treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Chen King Wan | \$ 20 |
| Un Wan Kiu | 20 |
| Tam Tsui Kong | 20 |
| Li Po Kwai | 20 |
| Hoi Chin Lam | 20 |
| U Chu Wan | 20 |
| Wong Kam Fuk | 20 |
| Chu Tui Hing | 20 |
| Tsang Yan Po | 20 |
| Leung Kin On | 20 |
| Wong In Tong | 20 |
| Kwok In Yee | 20 |

THE ALTERED ASSIGNMENT CASE.

APPEAL DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

His Honour the Chief Justice and Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, this morning sitting as a full Bench in Appellate Jurisdiction delivered judgment in the case of Chan Wo and others versus Chan Yam which was reported in these columns last evening.

After the appellants had concluded their argument the Chief Justice intimated that he did not wish to hear Mr. Slade (for respondents) and said:—Now this appeal was put to me in this way. The balance of probabilities did not incline as the learned Puisne Judge thought they did—and the question put to us first: Was it not likely that the debts were exclusive or inclusive? Unless the case can be put higher than this the appeal must fail, because it falls within the principle of doubt in the case just quoted, and not only fail but, I think dismissed.

I pointed this out to the learned counsel and afterwards the ground for appeal was put down to the fact that the debt could not have been excluded. I find it difficult to keep off the question of probabilities, because they figure so largely in argument. It seems to me that the probabilities are that the vendor wished to exclude special debts. He would have inserted paragraphs to that effect in the agreement, and if he meant to include there was no necessity for such paragraphs. He did insert the clause which shows very clearly what was in his mind. The account of evidence agrees with this. As to the form of agreement when drawn up that shows that Chan Yam certainly had it in his mind to exclude special debts. There is also the probability that if the purchaser had intended them to be excluded he would have asked:—Why did you introduce this sentence? I admit that he might have forcibly have effected his end by altering "exclusive" to "inclusive," if defendant agreed, but this leads us to another probability. It is more than improbable, it seems to me, that the vendor would have thrown in what was called a bad debt for no consideration. We know that it was not strictly speaking a bad debt, but only one very much in suspense. That there was no consideration for it is manifest from plaintiff's own evidence. His version of the case is that \$50 was to be paid for signboards, eighty-five per cent for the Australian debt and the other debts at face value. It is impossible to give a face value to these Wa Tai debts, therefore the plaintiff says he was going to get that for nothing which is highly improbable.

The plaintiff's evidence supplies the key to what was passing in his mind I wanted to know what the legal expense would be before I accepted and Chan Yam refused to tell me. He said that if they did not alter the draft of the agreement from "exclusive" to "inclusive" they would have to pay him expenses. For the life of me I cannot follow it. If the debt had been included the purchaser would have taken over the debt and the consequent liabilities. What he really wanted was to get rid in some way of either of his share of the liabilities. The probabilities on facts are entirely with defendants and in favour of exclusion. With regard to advertisements each party was at liberty to insert one and an inference has been drawn from the fact that the debt or rather their exclusion was not mentioned. Nor may it be remarked was their inclusion, too, great an inference had been drawn, from the advertisement.

After referring to other exhibits, His Lordship concluded: I am entirely in agreement with the finding of the learned Puisne Judge. Mr. Wise:—This is an appeal from a decision of my own (sitting in original jurisdiction). The question arose on the transfer of the business, etc., of the Wah Hing Loong firm by some of the partners to the other partners. In the original draft of the memorandum of such transfer certain debts due to the Wah Hing Loong by the Wah Tai and Fung Shing firms were excluded. This admitted that this draft was altered and in the document produced in Court and sued on those debts were included, so that the question before the Court was whether that alteration was made before or after execution. I was of opinion that it was made after and therefore of course fraudulent and a forgery, and I gave judgment accordingly for the defendants with costs. Whatever doubts I may have had or supposed to have had on that point at that time I have none now. This opinion was and is mainly based on the evidence of the plaintiff himself and his witness (the accountant). The plaintiff stated that previously to the date of the agreement the parties had met and consulted and arranged that an account was made out that the price agreed upon excluded these debts and it is obvious that the plaintiff was a party to that arrangement. Further where the plaintiff goes in to give reasons for such exclusion, that the Wah Tai had a counter-claim for \$1,000 against the Wah Hing Loong and they were evidently in fear and trembling that that claim might be successful and in that case their claim against the Wah Tai would be swamped and the Wah Hing Loong would be ruined. The accountant stated that he drew up exhibits and deducted the Fung Shing debts, which of course includes the Wah Tai defendants, as both stand on the same footing so far as this case is concerned and he further states that on that basis the agreement was drawn up. It is therefore clear that up to the date of the execution of the assignment or possibly a short time before the plaintiff had agreed for the exclusion of these defendants. He then says he changed his mind at the twelfth hour. I must say if the case had ended there and then there was no further appearance on behalf of the defendants I should have had to give judgment for the plaintiff. I should have done so with great reluctance. Of course what happened was that the plaintiff began to think that these debts had some value in with his account and altered the assignment.

Mr. Pollock: Will your Lordship set a day for the extension of the motion and in the meantime the affidavits will be filed?

The motion was then adjourned to the 16th inst.

SEATTLE flour millers are taking no orders pending the outcome of the new wheat crop. They have orders booked ahead to last them easily till July 1, at which time there is usually a shut-down for a few weeks, and shortly after that the status of the crop for this year will be definitely determined. The millers are desirous of having a definite line on the yield before they make a price on any new business. At the present figure, exporting to the Orient is out of the question, in competition with the Australian product, and the millers do not know just how much of a crop to figure on. Practically all the orders at present in the market are for North China. There is some demand from Hongkong, says H. C. Franson, of the Central Milling Co., but no orders are being taken from here at present. Japan is "overstocked" for some time, and the South American trade is not very large. The situation is generally satisfactory, with cheap wheat flour, but anticipated millers will have no trouble to break into the Oriental market.

stress on certain exhibits. One was the advertisement inserted by the plaintiffs and defendants respectively and it is true that they contain no reference to the exclusion of these debts and it was therefore argued that this was evidence in favour of the contention, that the alteration was made in the assignment before execution. As to the exhibit 4, this had been characterised either directly or indirectly, by the defendant and his witness as a forgery. Mr. Pollock argued on this point that it was highly improbable the plaintiffs should have unnecessarily gone in for forgery on such a large scale and pressed the point that there was no object or reason for such forgery and therefore that if the Court came to the conclusion that exhibit 4 was not a forgery this would throw such discredit on the evidence for the defendant as a whole that the assignment was a forgery as it would be if the defendant's contention was correct. Although I agree that the authenticity or falsity of the defendant's evidence as to exhibit 4 has a bearing on the credibility of the defendant's evidence as to the assignment, yet holding as I do (on the evidence as a whole) that the alteration in the assignment was made after execution I cannot think (supposing for the sake of argument, the defendant's evidence as to exhibit 4 to be false) that the absence of mention in the advertisement under the special circumstances of this case and the false evidence as to exhibit 4 can debar the defendant from succeeding in this action on the main points as to whether the alteration in the assignment was prior or subsequent to execution. My decision as to which is mainly based on the evidence given by and on behalf of the plaintiff. I think the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

Telegrams.

[Reuter.]

Balloon Race.
London, 30th June.
Eleven balloons started from Ranelagh yesterday on a long distance race in Great Britain.

Later.

The balloon race from Ranelagh was a failure owing to thunderstorm.

The balloons descended in the suburbs, except one which descended at Worthing.

The United States and Japan.

The correspondent of the *Times* in New York wires that the police in San Francisco have refused five applications for renewals of permits to Japanese Employment Agencies.

This action is probably more serious than the exclusion of Japanese children from the schools.

The Peiping-Paris Mot r Race

The French tricar has been abandoned at Godi, in the desert, for want of petrol. The occupants are at Nankow (?) Hankow) and will go to Peking by train.

Correspondence.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

BISHOP HOARE MEMORIAL.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—Sir,—We shall be glad if you will allow us, through the columns of your newspaper, to inform the many friends of the late Bishop Hoare that it is proposed, to erect a stained-glass window in the Cathedral Church of St. John the Evangelist, Hongkong, as a memorial of his eight years' tenure of the See of Victoria, South China.

It is estimated that the cost of this window will be at least £5,000, and to procure this amount it has been decided to initiate a fund to be called the Bishop Hoare Memorial Fund. Mr. J. C. Peter, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has kindly consented to act as Hon. Treasurer and will be glad to receive donations towards the proposed memorial.

We are, &c.,

J. M. ATKINSON
A. BUNBURY, Hon. Secretaries.
J. T. JOHNSON

The following circular accompanies the above letter, and will, we feel sure, obtain a large response on the part of those who appreciated the character and work of the late prelate:—

Hongkong, June, 1907.

Nine months have now passed away since the disastrous typhoon of September 18th, 1905, during which it pleased God to call to Himself our beloved Bishop, the Right Rev. Joseph Charles Hoare, D.D., one of the noblest souls and brightest personalities whom it has been our privilege to know.

For some time past it has been felt to be desirable that some Memorial of the late Bishop should be erected in the Colony of Hongkong and wonder has been expressed that so long a time should have been allowed to elapse before any steps were taken in the matter; we desire, however, to state that good reasons for the delay existed, one of the chief reasons being the fact that those nearest and dearest to the Bishop were above all things anxious that no sympathy with them should be allowed to interfere in any way with the outflow of charity to those of the Chinese Community who had suffered so severely in that same typhoon.

At a meeting of the Hongkong Colonial Church Council held in March a Committee was appointed, to consider the question of a Memorial, and at a more recent meeting of the Colonial Church Council, when the report of the Committee had been received, it was definitely resolved that a Memorial should be erected and that it should take the form, with the approval and sanction of the Cathedral Church Body, of a Memorial Window in the Cathedral Church of S. John the Evangelist, Hongkong. We are glad to be able to say that the Cathedral Church Body have cordially approved of the idea and have indicated the large window of the South Transept as the most suitable window for the Memorial.

It is estimated that the cost of this window will be at least £5,000 and to procure this amount it has been decided to initiate a fund to be called the Bishop Hoare Memorial Fund; Mr. J. C. Peter, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has been appointed Hon. Treasurer; the Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, the Rev. G. A. Bunbury, and the Rev. F. T. Johnson have been appointed Hon. Secretaries, and those named, with the venerable Archdeacon Banister as Chairman, and Mr. H. W. Slade, have been appointed an Executive Committee.

We venture to appeal to all those who knew and loved our late Bishop to join in erecting a Memorial which shall be worthy of the man and which shall perpetuate in this place, the eight years' episcopate of one whose life, lived in the sight of all men, was ever a trumpet-call to others to put away all that was evil and to follow all that was pure and just and good. The service of God was the one thing for which Bishop Hoare lived and to lead others to know and serve his own Master was the great object of his life. A true Christian gentleman, a devoted Pastor, a sincere friend, a wise counsellor, such a man deserves to be remembered, and we trust that as in years to come men look upon this Memorial, it may be truly said of him whom it commemorates, "He being dead yet speaketh."

We are, &c.,

Yours faithfully,
W. BANISTER,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

J. M. ATKINSON
G. A. BUNBURY, Hon. Secretaries.

F. T. JOHNSON
M.B. Donations may be sent to Mr. J. C. Peter, Hon. Treasurer, or to the Hon. Secretaries.

SANITARY BOARD.**SPECIAL MEETING.**

A special meeting of the Sanitary Board was held at noon to-day in the Board room to consider the following minute from the Medical Officer of Health: The minute read as follows: I have the honour to recommend that a special meeting of the Board be called for Tuesday next to release the sheds at the Daily Farm Company's premises which were declared infected last month. The farm is now entirely free of infection, and the destruction of the sheds was commenced yesterday and will be completed Monday. The company are not able to utilize any of the milk of the animals that have recovered until the Board releases the premises, and the master can therefore hardly be allowed to stand over until the regular meeting of the 5th prox. (i.e.).

The President having read the minute moved that the premises be released as suggested.

Mr. Shelton Hooper seconded and it was carried nem. con.

The meeting then terminated.

THE JAPANESE FINANCIAL SITUATION.**PROPOSAL TO TAX DEPOSITS.**

The *Osaka Mainichi* informs its readers that the Finance Department contemplates the imposition of a tax on money deposited in banks by private individuals. The authorities have already tried to investigate the amount deposited by individual dials, says our contemporary, but the bankers, acting under the guidance of business etiquette, strictly concealed the facts. This attitude of the bankers has so far prevented the authorities from imposing a tax upon such private deposits. The Finance Department has decided to amend the Business Tax Law, and to impose a tax upon two-thirds of the total deposit of each bank. The decision has been caught wind of by certain bankers, who are astonished at the thoughtlessness of the measure, and endeavours are being made by the bankers to induce the Government to abandon the idea. The authorities, however, stand very firm on their decision, so that the matter is becoming a general and serious question for bankers.

SEVENTY YEARS WEDDED.**MEMORABLE DAY IN THE HISTORY OF THE BRINSMEADS.**

Mr. and Mrs. John Brinsmead, the founder of the well-known firm of piano-forte manufacturers, are the happiest persons in London to-day,—says the *Half-Mill Gazette*, June 3—happy in themselves, in the abiding love of seventy years, and in bringing happiness into the lives of others. It is the seventieth anniversary of their wedding day, their marriage having taken place at the parish church of St. Marybone on June 3, 1837.

All days long letters and telegrams of congratulation have been pouring in upon them, and this afternoon they received some hundreds of relatives and friends and the employees of the firm and their wives at their residence in Albert-road, overlooking Regent's Park. The guests as they arrived were presented by Mr. and Mrs. Brinsmead's two eldest granddaughters, seven and ten years of age respectively, with programmes of the proceedings containing portraits of the half-old couple that were taken in the drawing-room of their residence as recently as three weeks ago.

Friends have been specially requested to refrain from giving presents. The pleasure of giving in one, that on this interesting and happy day in their lives Mr. and Mrs. Brinsmead wish to reserve for themselves. Mr. Brinsmead is presenting £1,000 to the staff of the firm for the purpose of starting a Provident Fund, and to each of the fourteen of the men who have been in his service for forty years and upwards he is presenting a cheque for £10. Every man in the firm also is being given a brooch made in the form of his Legion of Honour which, after waiting to-day, he is to pass on to his wife.

Nor does the pleasure of giving end here, for to-night the pit and the pit-stalls, the stage boxes, and many of the orchestra stalls of the Camden Theatre have been taken, and there their friends, their relatives, and their employees with their wives and sweethearts will bring to a close the memorable day.

"LIVE LOVERS NOW."

Whilst their friends are at the theatre, Mr. and Mrs. Brinsmead will enjoy themselves quietly at home, surrounded by the flowers,

the only form of gift that has been permitted, and the heaped-up piles of messages, which Miss Emily Brinsmead, the only daughter left at home, will then read to them.

"What is the secret of Mr. and Mrs. Brinsmead's great age and good health?" Our representative put this question to their daughter this afternoon, and she said: "I think the secret must be this, that my father and mother are the happiest couple that there could be. They are like lovers now. My father thinks there is no woman in the world like my mother, and my mother thinks there is no one like my father. They're a thorough 'Darby and Joan'; they're never away from each other, and theirs is about as happy a union as any could be."

"Not only happiness, but also regular habits, have helped them to live to a great age," Miss Emily Brinsmead added. "My father has always been able to say that he's never had anything to regret, and that he has always done the best he could for every one."

Some of the messages of congratulation that will, no doubt, please Mr. Brinsmead best are those from his rivals in business, with whom he has always been on excellent terms, and who have no but pleasant relations with him.

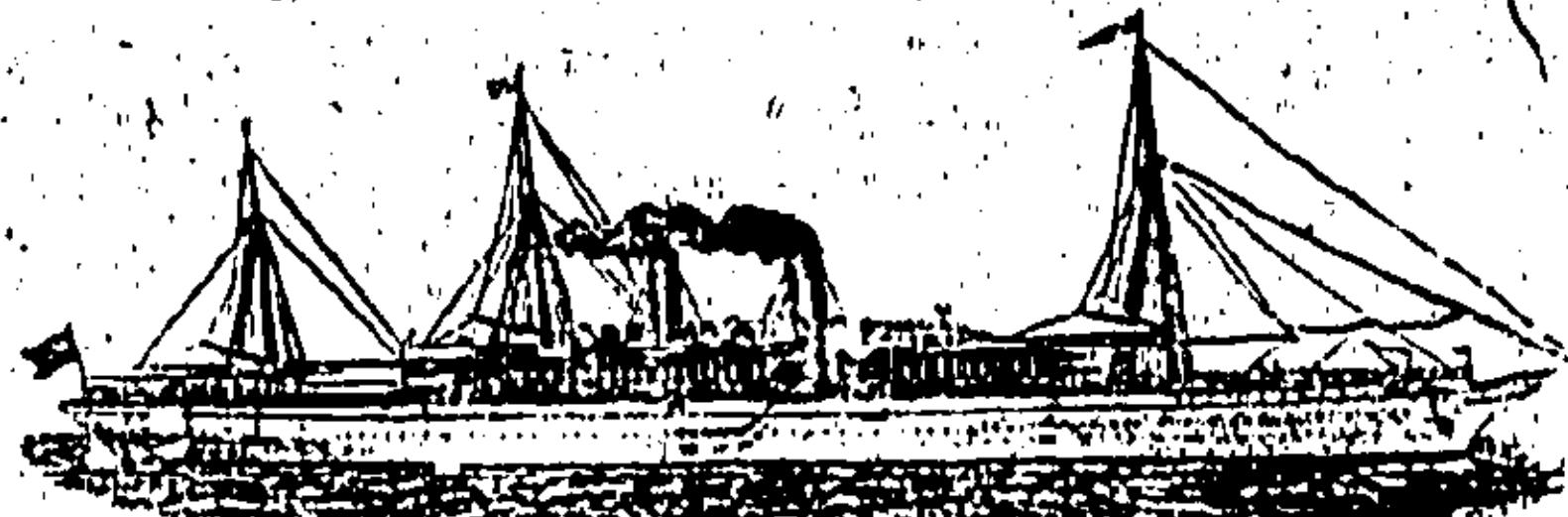
He is the grand old man of the piano-forte business, and the music of the "Wedding March" and of "Darby and Joan" as it floated from the bijou orchestra across his lawn this afternoon, sent a thrill of emotion through all who assembled to wish him and his wife long continued health and happiness.

INTRIGUE AND COUNTER-INTRIGUE.**CHU HUNG-CHI'S DOWNFALL.**

The enforced retirement the other day of such a high official—one of the highest it may be in Peking—as His Excellency Chu Hung-chi, who held at the time of his denunciation by Yu Yu-ting, the Manlin academician, the important posts of Grand Councillor, Assistant Grand Secretary and President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, came as a "thunder bolt from the blue" to the great majority of officials and people throughout the Empire. But those who were at fault with the intrigues and counter-intrigues who understood the wheels within the politics of the Capital, expected some such denouement for Chu Hung-chi, who headed the erstwhile powerful Hunanese clique in Peking. Chu Hung-chi, powerful as he was, desired more power; he sought to regain for his party or clique its former influence throughout the Empire, and especially in the Capital, and for this reason he seems to have himself in opposition to Prince Ching—the power behind the Throne since the demise of the Grand Secretary Jung Lu three or four years ago—and had been for some time persistently intriguing to discredit Prince Ching with the Empress-Dowager and to supplant his Highness. As the result has shown, it is Chu Hung-chi who has been discredited in the eyes of their Imperial Majesties and placed in enforced retirement—commanded, in a word, to return to his home outside the city of Chang-sha, there to ruminate and repeat at leisure. To outsiders Prince Ching and Chu Hung-chi seemed to be the best of friends. They were both Grand Councillors and daily met in the presence of their Majesties and, openly, worked most harmoniously wherever matters merely referred to generalities; but in secret there seems to have been hard work, on the part of Chu Hung-chi, at any rate, in attempting to get Prince Ching out of the Grand Council and, therefore, out of politics entirely. For this reason Chu Hung-chi, in his capacity of Grand Councillor, recommended that the Imperial sanction be given to Viceroy Tseng Chih-un-hsun's memorial to be permitted to have an Imperial audience before taking up his appointment of Viceroy of Szechuan: When Tseng Chih-un-hsun, therefore, arrived in Peking, Chu Hung-chi backed up the Empress-Dowager's wish to retain Tseng in the Capital and it was Chu's recommendation that Tseng should be appointed President of the Yuchuanpu, which position was then vacant by the death of the late Chang Po-hsi—who was also a Hunanese. With Tseng as an ally (and an exceedingly powerful ally the latter was because of his great influence with the Empress-Dowager), Chu Hung-chi thought high time to act. He gave the necessary hint and alleged proofs to the Censor Chao Chih-lin to denounce both Prince Ching and Prince Tsai Chen (father and son), the first of having accepted a large bribe from the then Governor-designate of the newly-reorganized province of Heilungkiang, and the latter of having accepted as a present, from the same source, a famous member of the Tientsin demimonde. As an index of the real place Prince Ching has with the Empress-Dowager, the outcome of the denunciations was that the Censor Chao Chih-lin probably to his own intense surprise was cashiered and an Imperial Rescript issued warning Censors not to make reckless and "indiscriminate" accusations. There seem to have been some prickings of the conscience with regard to the denounced principles, for both father and son asked to be allowed to resign their posts. Prince Tsai Chen, got his desire and was allowed to resign his Presidency of the Ministry of Agriculture, Works and Commerce; but although Prince Ching twice asked to resign he was refused his request. This was a decided rebuff for Chu Hung-chi's party, and the blow would have been promptly returned with interest; but for the presence of the all-powerful Tsao. The next step would, therefore, be to get that redoubtable official outside the walls of Peking. Fortunately for the friends of Prince Ching, trouble began to brew in the Liang Kwang provinces and, Viceroy Chow Fu being considered not strong enough to "handle" the crisis, naturally Tien Chih-hsun, who was supposed to have crushed the so-called Kwangsi rebellion, was promptly recommended to the Throne as the only man who could restore peace within the Kwangtung borders. We all know how well Prince Ching, trouble began to brew in the Liang Kwang provinces and, Viceroy Chow Fu being considered not strong enough to "handle" the crisis, naturally Tien Chih-hsun, who was supposed to have crushed the so-called Kwangsi rebellion, was promptly recommended to the Throne as the only man who could restore peace within the Kwangtung borders. 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|--------------------|-------|-----------------------|------------------|
| "EMPEROR OF CHINA" | 6,600 | THURSDAY, July 4th | July 23rd |
| "ATHENIAN" | 3,882 | WEDNESDAY, July 17th | Aug. 10th |
| "EMPEROR OF INDIA" | 6,000 | THURSDAY, Aug. 1st | Aug. 19th |
| "MONTEAGLE" | 6,163 | WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14th | Sept. 7th |
| "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" | 6,000 | THURSDAY, Aug. 29th | Sept. 16th |
| "TARTAR" | 4,425 | WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11th | Oct. 5th |

Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGOYA, KOREA, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamship, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £60. Via New York £62.

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SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China, and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Peader Street and Praya.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1907.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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| For | Steamship | On |
|------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| SINGAPORE | PAUSANG | THURSDAY, 4th July, 3 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | HANGSANG | THURSDAY, 4th July, 4 P.M. |
| MANILA | LOONGSANG | FRIDAY, 5th July, 4 P.M. |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA | NAMSANG | TUESDAY, 9th July, 3 P.M. |

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class \$65. Return \$100.

Penang \$85. Return \$130.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| HAIPHONG | "CHIHLI" | 3rd July, daylight. |
| NINGPO & SHANGHAI | LIANGCHOW | 4th " 4 P.M. |
| SWATOW, CHEFOO & TIENSI | KUEICHOW | 5th " |
| NINGPO, TSINGTAO & NEWCHWANG | KWEIYANG | 5th " |
| SWATOW & SHANGHAI | SHAOHSING | 6th " |
| HOIHOW and HAIPHONG | HUPEH | 6th daylight. |
| MANILA | TYAN | 9th 4 P.M. |
| MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR- | "CHANGSHA" | 10th " |
| WIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK- | "CHINOTU" | 11th " |
| TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, | KAIFONG | 13th " |
| HOBSON, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE | "CHINOTU" | 11th " |
| YOKOHAMA & KOBE | CEBU and ILUOLO | 13th " |

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

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Shipping—Steamers.

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159 Ocean Steamers
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RHENANIA, HABSBURG, HOHENSTAUFEN.

HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board, Doctor, Stewardesses carried.

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NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.

Homeward.

SILESIA 15th July.
HABSBURG 2nd Aug.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907.

SCANDIA 7th Aug.
HABSBURG 4th Sept.

RHENANIA 4th Oct.

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With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "BRAEMAR" 2nd July, Noon.

S.S. "SAINT PATRICK" ... 9th July.

For Freight and further Information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1907.

164

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. "Shawmut" and "Tremont" are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

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165

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

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"TONKIN" ..

Captain Mouton, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about MONDAY, the 8th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

166

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With option to call at MEXICAN and other Coast ports.

Steamers Tons To sail on

"KATHERINE PARK" 4,900 July 18, noon

"KASATO MARU" 6,100 End of Sept.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

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Manager,
York Building.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1907.

167

OLD MACHINES RENOVATED.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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BICYCLES

FOR SALE, REPAIRED, EXCHANGED, AND FOR HIRE.

THE DRAGON CYCLE CO.,

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Hongkong, 7th May, 1907.

169

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY OF THE ITALIAN

CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most

respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of

Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind

patronage and support, and desires to state

that she will be pleased to receive orders for

all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs

and Collars resewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Child

's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery;

Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiorty will also be most grateful

for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made

into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,

who are taught by the Sisters.

Further details can always be given to Ocean

Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the light-

houses.

W. DORRACK

Director

37th May, 1907.

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WEATHER FORECASTS AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

ANOTHER SHANGHAI HORROR.

Early yesterday morning, reports the *Shang-hai Times* of 25th June, two human arms, much decomposed, were found in a drain near the Defence Creek, at the end of the Rue du Consulat, Frenchtown. The limbs evidently are those of a native, and it is supposed they belong to the dismembered body of the man found in a pig-skin trunk on the Pootung side of the river, on the 10th inst.

At the time this body was discovered, there was disposition to connect with it the arm and hand found in the Soochow Creek last week, as we reported at the time; but the medical examination of this latter gruesome find showed that the members belonged to a foreign woman, and so the mystery of the Soochow Creek discovery remains as deep and sinister as ever.

If the arms that came to light yesterday are those of the dismembered remains of the unfortunate native found in Pootung the theory that there could be any connection between the arms from the Soochow Creek and the body found at Pootung is completely upset, and it becomes the imperative duty of somebody to take some steps towards establishing the identity of the unhappy woman whose severed arm was cast up on the Creek foreshore.

Why, we ask again, has the Creek not been dragged? A correspondent, some days ago, reported to us the fact that a head had also been seen in the Creek; but neither the Police nor the Harbour authorities apparently made any effort to find it. They professed to disbelieve the story, but our correspondent was thoroughly trustworthy, and the discovery of their arms in the Defence Creek goes to substantiate his story. Why is it that nobody seems to consider it his duty to try to throw some light on those dreadful crimes which are taking place around us almost every night in the week, and of which such terrible evidences are being revealed, morning after morning? If it is nobody's business to investigate these ghastly occurrences it is time the Ratepayers, Chinese and foreign, organised something in the nature of a Vigilance Committee to take in hand a plain and obvious duty which everybody in authority seems to be shirking.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 2nd at 12.00 p.m.—The barometer has risen moderately over N. China, and fallen a little in Central Japan.

The depression in the North appears to be moving into the Sea of Japan.

Pressure remains high and in slight excess of the normal over the Philippines.

Fresh S. monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.15 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, S. to S.W. winds, fresh or strong; equally, thunder shown.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lomoks, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Zafiro, Br. s.s., 1,619, A. Fraser, 1st July.—Manila 29th June, Hemp, Sugar and Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Devawongse, Ger. s.s., 1,057, T. V. Bruso, 1st July.—Bangkok via Swatow 20th June, Rice and Coal.—B. & S.

Mikie Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,000, F. W. Horton, 1st July.—Singapore 25th June, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Irish Monarch, Br. s.s., 2,702, G. Graham, 1st July.—Kuching 25th June, Coal.—M. B. K.

Antiochus, Br. s.s., 5,794, G. O. Keay, 1st July.—from Liverpool via Port, Gen.—B. & S.

Nikkai Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,144, W. Nakagawa, 1st July.—Hongkong 28th June, Coal.—Mr. Bone.

Hysco, Br. s.s., 4,332, J. A. Davies, 2nd July.—Fochow 20th June, Gen.—H. & S.

Pries Ludwig, Ger. s.s., 9,630, C. Woltemans, 2nd July.—Bremer 23rd May and Singapo. 28th June, Mails and Gen.—M. & Co.

Mappon Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,442, W. E. Filmer, 2nd July.—San Francisco 31st May, and Manila 20th June, Mails, Fleur and Gas.—N. Y. K.

Lydia, Ger. s.s., 1,402, C. Meyer, and July.—Hai Phong 28th June, Gen.—S. & Co.

Halysig, Chinese cruiser, 5,000, P. Y. Lin, 2nd July, from Saigon.

Hai Chew, Chinese cruiser, 3,000, Q. C. Hae, 2nd July.—from Saigon.

Clearances at the Harbour.

Prolust, for Swatow.

Lauhau, for Kobe.

Johans, for Swatow.

Signal, for Haiphong.

Honol, for Haiphong.

Wentok, for Hobo.

Mongkok, for Shanghai.

Kwankai, for Shanghai.

Chin, for Haiphong.

Entis, for Mol.

Bramar, for New York.

Hyun, for Singapore.

Taming, for Manila.

Japan, for Singapore.

Java, for Calcutta.

B. P. Ferdinand, for Colombo.

Passengers arrived.

For Peles Indo—Hongkong from Southampton—Mr. A. D. Jones and Mr. H. Sloane.—From Camb—Mr. and Mrs. Brydges.—Messrs. J. Egger and C. Wiesenthal.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1907.

From Ad. n.—Lit. u. C. Woonha, From Colombo—Brothers Christian, Paul and Gabriel, From Singapore—Lieut. R. M. Phelps, Mr. H. Coleau, Messrs. T. R. Haussman and Lim Ah Co and servant, Mrs. Olenna, and Mr. Yuen Tai.

Per Zafiro, from Manila, Messrs. W. C. Broth, F. H. Foot, A. B. Crespi, W. C. Brady, Miss B. Kincaid, Messrs. H. J. Carlson, H. E. Walker, P. Kincaid, W. P. Garlon, E. R. McColough, R. D. Watson, Mrs. R. Slonght, Nease, Y. H. Farahan, W. F. Umphrey, W. R. Phillips, A. B. Williamson, Misses G. Schinner, Estelle Seldner, Edith Seldner, Mr. J. G. Noren, Mr. Liang-Ton Fah, Dr. and Mrs. Strong, Mr. E. Valasco, Mr. and Mrs. Fullaway, Miss Ryerson, and Mr. G. Walford.

Per Nippon Maru, from San Francisco, &c. Messrs. Cha. R. Keate, Nizo Matsuda, Mrs. C. F. Moses, Messrs. F. W. Milverton, D. F. Smith, Mrs. B. S. Shaeffer, Misses M. J. Patel, Wong Yen, Messrs. D. Pladengolas, H. G. Santos, Mrs. F. E. Rustell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ribsol, Lieut. R. G. Powell, Mr. K. Akabane, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Strong, Messrs. H. K. Dornell, C. H. Horne, F. W. Van Eukirk, A. M. Lunyskin, Mrs. Burge, G. Chiace, and 1 Japanese.

Passengers departed.

Per Mongolia, for Shanghai, &c.—Rev. A. K. Gurney, Miss G. Henry, Messrs. Wong Chee and W. H. Lewellyn, Miss C. Richards, Mr. E. S. Haile, Mr. and Mrs. Yue Ling Chun, Mr. Hu Sung Kee, Miss E. D. Jones, Mr. Chuck Sui, Mrs. I. C. Young, Mr. Fan Qui, Miss Marine E. Ryerson, Miss Estelle Seldner, Messrs. H. J. Carlson and H. N. Rooney, Lt. and Mr. Gallagher, Col. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hewitt, Mr. R. S. S. Dury, Lt. B. D. Codova, Miss E. Dice, Mr. Hui Yuk King and daughter, Rev. J. C. Staughton, Mr. Chasen Chi, Miss Newbury, Messrs. M. S. Capur and R. D. Stafford, Miss G. Seldner, Miss Edith, Messrs. P. J. Trent and E. H. Font.

Shipping Reports

Str. Hyson, from Foochow.—Moderate S.W. breeze and cloudy, passing rain squalls.

Str. Zafiro, from Manila.—Fresh to moderate S.W. and S.S.W. winds and sea fins clear weather from port to port.

Str. Irish Monarch, from Kuching.—Experienced strong S. to S.W. winds, dull and overcast sky with heavy rain at times. Moderate Southerly a.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STRAWERS.

Amara, Br. s.s., 1,655, C. J. Mattlock, 21st June, —Saigon 16th June, Rice—J. M. & Co.

Amigo, Ger. s.s., 822, N. J. Baltzer, 21st June, —Hoiho 21st June, Gen.—J. & Co.

Amoy, Ger. s.s., 683, H. Flambeck, 21st June, —Quinhon and Tourane 30th June, Gen.—P. & A. S. Co.

Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 997, Le Bail, 21st June, —Saigon 25th June, Gen.—Mat. Fat.

Bremar, Br. s.s., 2,316, S. S. Saaby, 1st July, —Keeling 28th June, Gen.—D. & Co.

Cebu, 21st July, 1 A.M.

Chelton, 5 A.M.

Chienwei, 9 A.M.

Chinkiang, 10 A.M.

Clarendon, 10 A.M.

Cochin, 10 A.M.

Commodore, 10 A.M.

Diamond, 10 A.M.

Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3,046, R. Archibald, R.M.E., 2nd June.—Vancouver, B.C., 14th May, and Shanghai 31st June—Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Empire, Br. s.s., 2,843, P. T. Hejms, 29th June, —Sydney 5th July, May—Melbourne 23rd, Brisbane 7th June, Townsville 10th, Cairns 11th, Port Darwin 12th, Timor 19th, and Manila 27th June—Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,032, E. Beaumont, R.M.E., 30th June—Vancouver, B.C., 11th June, and Shanghai 27th June—Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,410, H. S. Makin, 27th June—Mali 22nd June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Fochow, Br. s.s., 1,228, W. Miller, 16th June, —Mali 24th June, Coal.—M. B. K.

Giran Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,931, Ohno, 29th June, —Mali 23rd June, Coal.—O. S. K.

Genesek, Br. s.s., 2,274, Rafferty, 28th June, —Mali 23rd June, Coal.—M. B. K.

Hai Lan, Fr. s.s., 372, L. Andersen, 1st July, —Pakhoi and Hoiho 20th June, Gen.—A. R. M.

Hai Lan, Fr. s.s., 1,049, A. Fraser, 1st July, —Manila 29th June, Hemp, Sugar and Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Devawongse, Ger. s.s., 1,057, T. V. Bruso, 1st July.—Bangkok via Swatow 20th June, Rice and Coal.—B. & S.

Mikie Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,000, F. W. Horton, 1st July.—Singapore 25th June, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Irish Monarch, Br. s.s., 2,702, G. Graham, 1st July.—Kuching 25th June, Coal.—M. B. K.

Antiochus, Br. s.s., 5,794, G. O. Keay, 1st July.—from Liverpool via Port, Gen.—B. & S.

Nikkai Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,144, W. Nakagawa, 1st July.—Hongkong 28th June, Coal.—Mr. Bone.

Hysco, Br. s.s., 4,332, J. A. Davies, 2nd July.—Fochow 20th June, Gen.—H. & S.

Pries Ludwig, Ger. s.s., 9,630, C. Woltemans, 2nd July.—Bremer 23rd May and Singapo. 28th June, Mails and Gen.—M. & Co.

Mappon Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,442, W. E. Filmer, 2nd July.—San Francisco 31st May, and Manila 20th June, Mails, Fleur and Gas.—N. Y. K.

Lydia, Ger. s.s., 1,402, C. Meyer, and July.—Hai Phong 28th June, Gen.—S. & Co.

Halysig, Chinese cruiser, 5,000, P. Y. Lin, 2nd July, from Saigon.

Hai Chew, Chinese cruiser, 3,000, Q. C. Hae, 2nd July.—from Saigon.

Clearances at the Harbour.

Prolust, for Swatow.

Lauhau, for Kobe.

Johans, for Swatow.

Signal, for Haiphong.

Honol, for Haiphong.

Wentok, for Hobo.

Mongkok, for Shanghai.

Kwankai, for Shanghai.

Chin, for Haiphong.

Entis, for Mol.

Bramar, for New York.

Hyun, for Singapore.

Taming, for Manila.

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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page 3.

| STOCKS. | NO. OF SHARES | VALUE | PAID UP. | POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT | AT WORKING ACCOUNT. | LAST DIVIDEND. | APPROXIMATE REPRESENTATIVE OUTGOING DURING LAST YEARS DIV. | CLOSING QUOTATIONS. |
|--|---------------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|
| BANKS. | | | | | | | | |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (new) | 50,000 | \$125 | \$125 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,721,558 | £1.15 and bonus of £1.00 ex. 2/3/06 = £24.33 making \$24.60 for 1906 | 44 % | \$80 ex n. Issue |
| Do. 40,000 | \$125 | \$125 | \$125 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,721,558 | £24.33 making \$24.60 for 1906 | 44 % | \$52½ new issue |
| National Bank of China, Limited | 10,025 | £7 | £6 | £12,735 | £71,213 | £2 (London 3/0) for 1901 | ... | London 7/8.10/- ex. new issue |
| MARINE INSURANCES. | | | | | | | | |
| Canton Insurance Office, Limited | 10,000 | £50 | £50 | £1,675,000 | £233,638 | £20 for 1905 | 74 % | £270 sales |
| North China Insurance Company, Limited | 10,000 | £15 | £15 | £1,000,000 | Tls. 185,529 | £10 of 7/6 for account 1906 @ ex. 2/10/06 16 per cent | 60 % | Tls. 72½ sellers |
| Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited | 2,400 | £250 | £100 | £3,000,000 | £1,400,40 | £10 of £12 making \$12 for 1905 and £10 of £13.11. 1906 | 50 % | \$760 buyers |
| Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited | 8,000 | £100 | £60 | £150,407 | £61,467 | £1.5 for year ending 31.12. 5 | 70 % | \$175 buyers |
| FIRE INSURANCES. | | | | | | | | |
| China Fire Insurance Company, Limited | 20,000 | £100 | £20 | £1,000,000 | £62,980 | £1 and bonus £2 for 1905 | 98 % | £87 sales |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited | 8,000 | £250 | £50 | £1,356,483 | £435,936 | £20 for 1905 | 123 % | £325 sellers |
| SHIPPING. | | | | | | | | |
| China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited | 30,000 | £25 | £25 | £7,000 | £305 | £1 for 1906 | 68 % | £15 buyers |
| Douglas Steamship Company, Limited | 10,000 | £50 | £50 | £164,638 | Nil. | £2½ for year ended 30.6. 1906 | 60 % | £41 buyers |
| Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. | 53,000 | £15 | £15 | £350,000 | Tls. 120,170 | £1 for 2nd half-year making \$2.00 for 1906 | 64 % | £30 sales |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited | 10,000 | £10 | £10 | £180,000 | £2,452 | 10/- @ ex. 2/10/06 = £4.60 for 1905 | ... | \$60 |
| Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited | 100,000 | £50 | £50 | £1,373 | Tls. 13,327 | Final of Tls. 3½ making Tls. 5½ (Pref.) and final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5½ (Ord.) for 1st (Coupon No. 7, for 1906 | 118 % | Tls. 46 sales |
| "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited | 100,000 | £1 | £1 | £1,67,14.1 | 85,355,60 | 1/- (Coupon No. 7, for 1906 | 103 % | £30 buyers |
| "Star" Ferry Company, Limited | 10,000 | £10 | £10 | £16,000 | £137 | £100 for year ending 30.6. 1907 | 38 % | £15 |
| Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited | 10,000 | £1.50 | £1.50 | £16,98,000 | Tls. 62,000 | £100 for year ending 30.6. 1907 | 124 % | Tls. 48 |
| REFINERIES. | | | | | 18,730 | Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906 | 124 % | |
| China Sugar Refining Company, Limited | 10,000 | £100 | £100 | £150,000 | 9,218 | £8 for year ending 31.12.06 | 8 % | \$100 buyers |
| Linson Sugar Refining Company, Limited | 7,000 | £100 | £100 | none | Tls. 8,935 | £3 for 1907 | 52 % | |
| Peak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited | 7,000 | £1.50 | £1.50 | Tls. 100,000 | Tls. 8,935 | Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06 | 48 % | Tls. 85 sales |
| MINING. | | | | | | | | |
| Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd. | 100,000 | £1 | £1 | £1,100 | £12,546 | Interim of 1/6 for 1st year ending 28.2.07 | 4 % | Tls. 16 sellers |
| Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited | 100,000 | G. \$50 | G. \$10 | £26,013 | G. \$909,050 | Interim of 50 cents for account 1906 | ... | G. \$5 |
| Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited | 50,000 | £1 | £1 | none | £8,745 | No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents | ... | 56 buyers |
| DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS. | | | | | | | | |
| Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited | 18,000 | £25 | £25 | £64,124 | £19,335 | £1.75 for year ending 31.12.06 | 10 % | 17½ sellers |
| Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. | 40,000 | £50 | £50 | £110,000 | £30,047 | Final of £2½ making £5 for 1906 | 64 % | £80 sales |
| Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. | 70,000 | £10 | £10 | £23,142 | £400,933 | £6 for 2nd half-year making \$12 for 1906 | 118 % | £106 |
| Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. | 55,700 | £1.10 | £1.10 | £30,000 | £6. 3,997 | Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6 | 103 % | Tls. 76 buyers |
| Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited | 6,000 | Tls. 100 | £1.100 | £1,407,210 | Tls. 23,117 | Final of Tls. 10 making Tls. 18 for year ending 31.12.06 on old capital | 83 % | Tls. 220 buyers |
| Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited | 10,500 | £1.50 | £1.50 | £1,70,000 | Tls. 12,936 | Tls. 18 for 1905 | 81 % | Tls. 212½ |
| LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS. | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. | 25,000 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | £15,000 | Tls. 3,388 | Tls. 6 for 14½ months ending 28.2.07 | 6 % | Tls. 103 |
| Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) | 70,000 | £25 | £25 | £32,500 | £3,418 | £5 for year ended 30.6. 1906 | 103 % | \$28½ |
| Central Stores, Limited | 50,125 | £15 | £15 | £30,000 | £1,178 | £1.80 for 1906 | 12 % | \$15 |
| Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited | 12,000 | £50 | £50 | £54,075 | £371 | £5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1906 | 84 % | \$118 |
| Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. | 50,000 | £100 | £100 | £24,075 | £56,218 | Final div. of £3½ making £7 for 1906 | 61 % | £106 sellers |
| Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited | 9,000 | Tls. 25 | Tls. 25 | £100 | Tls. 1,935 | Final div. of 6% - 10% for 1905 | 121 % | Tls. 13 |
| Hotel Metropole Company, Limited | 2,000 | £100 | £100 | none | £4,699 | Final of \$6 making \$10 | ... | \$80 |
| Humphreys Estates & Finance Company, Limited | 150,000 | £10 | £10 | £108,386 | £11,367 | 80 cents for 1906 | 74 % | \$104 |
| Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited | 6,000 | £50 | £50 | £50,000 | £1,089 | 80 cents for 1906 | 68 % | \$37 buyers |
| Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited | 28,300 | Tls. 10 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 669,493 | Tls. 61,978 | Final div. of Tls. 3½ and bonus Tls. 1½ (old sh.) & div. of 75cts. & bonus of 1cts. (new sh.) for 1st | 71 % | Tls. 152 buyers |
| West Point Building Company, Limited | 12,500 | £50 | £50 | none | £1,519 | Final div. of £2.10 making \$4.10 for 1906 | 83 % | £10 |
| COTTON MILLS. | | | | | | | | |
| Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. | 15,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 150,000 | Tls. 64,986 | Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906 | 16 % | Tls. 63 buyers |
| Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited | 125,000 | £10 | £10 | £145,350 | £21,640 | £1½ for the year ending 31.7.06 | 11 % | £1½ |
| International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. | 10,000 | Tls. 75 | Tls. 75 | Tls. 150,000 | Tls. 36,211 | Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %) | 12 % | Tls. 50 |
| Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. | 8,000 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | none | Tls. 31,479 | Tls. 8 for 1906 | 91 % | Tls. 82½ buyers |
| Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited | 2,000 | Tls. 500 | Tls. 500 | Tls. 25,217 | Tls. 50 for 1906 | Tls. 50 for 1906 | 153 % | Tls. 330 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited | 4,000 | £100 | £100 | none | £506 | £7 for 1906 | 8 % | £71 buyers |
| Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited | 8,604 | £2/6 | £2/6 | £814 | £856 | 1/3 per share for 1905 | 84 % | £20 sellers |
| Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited | 1,100 | £10 | £10 | £62 | £62 | £5 for 1905 | ... | 50 sellers |
| China-Borneo Company, Limited | 60,000 | £12 | £12 | none | Nil. | £1 for 1904 | ... | 39 sellers |
| China Flour Mill Co., Limited | 4,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | £16,000 | Tls. 889 | Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905 | 151 % | Tls. 94 sellers |
| China Light and Power Company, Limited | 50,000 | £10 | £10 | £115,000 | £25,000 | 60 cents for year ended 28.2.05 | ... | 190 sellers |
| China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. | * 50,000 | £1 | £1 | £150,000 | £18,418 | 80 cents for 1906 | 9 % | 190 buyers |
| Dairy Farm Company, Limited | 25,000 | £71 | £71 | £211,100 | £2,355 | £1.30 for year ending 31.7.06 | 91 % | 190 buyers |
| Green Island Cement Company, Ltd. in tec | 200,000 | £10 | £10 | £100,000 | £10,804 | Final of £1½ making £2.00 for 1906 | 122 % | 190 buyers |
| Hall & Holt, Limited | 21,000 | £20 | £20 | £180,000 | £13,032 | £2 for year ending 28.2.07 | 11 % | 190 buyers |
| Hongkong Electric Company, Limited | 60,000 | £10 | £10 | none | £1,973 | 1 per share for year ending 28.2.07 | ... | 190 buyers |
| Hongkong Ice Company, Limited | 5,000 | £25 | £25 | £105,000 | £1,834 | Final of £1.8 making £2.20 for year ending 31.12.06 | 91 % | 190 buyers |
| Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. | 50,000 | £10 | £10 | £165,000 | £2,312 | £2.00 for year ending 31.12.06 | 91 % | 190 buyers |
| Matschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwvestiging in Langkat, Limited | 25,000 | Gs. 100 | Gs. 100 | Tls. 147,500 | Tls. 10,374 | Second interim div. of Tls. 7½ for 1st year ending 31.12.06 | 10 % | 190 buyers |
| Peak Tramway Company (new) | 25,000 | £10 | £10 | none | £2,653 | £1 per share for 1st year ending 31.12.06 | 91 % | 190 buyers |
| Philippine Company, Limited | 50,000 | £10 | £10 | none | Dr. 1,34,324 | None | ... | 190 buyers |
| Shanghai | | | | | | | | |